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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [643—

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Lv. — "	9.15 p.m.	"	"	"
Ar. —Changchun	5 a.m.	Monday	Wednesday	Saturday
Lv. — " (Russian Train)*	6.55 a.m.	"	"	"
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Arrive—Changchun (")	6 p.m.	"	"	"
Lv. — "	7 p.m.	"	"	"
Ar. —Mukden	2.10 a.m.	Wednesday	Friday	Sunday
Lv. — "	2.30 a.m.	"	"	"
Ar. —Dairen	12.30 p.m.	"	"	"
Lv. — " (Steamer)	afternoon.	"	Sunday	
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The Great Chinese Awakening, by A. R. Kelly	80
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Hongkong, 5th October, 1908. [a43

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Swatow, 1st April, 1909. [552

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [29

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ONLY *communications relating to the news column should be addressed to* THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16TH 1909.

THERE has been some reference in the Chinese Press lately to an effort which the Chinese Government has been making in the direction of fulfilling the engagement it entered into by the MACKAY Treaty of 1902 to permanently abolish the likin system. China, it seems, has desired a Conference of the Treaty Powers with a view to securing an agreement for an increase in the Customs duties preliminary to the abolition of the Likin barriers. It is stated that China will agree to totally abolish Likin as soon as she has entered into a definite agreement with the Powers for an increase in the Customs duties, as only in this event can the central Government secure sufficient income to carry these reforms into effect. It is not clear from the published statements regarding this abortive effort to convene a Conference what China's attitude really is. There is the statement that the British Government is opposed to the suggestion of a Conference on the ground that so long as China has failed to abolish Likin barriers and to bring about reform of the currency and other reforms provided in the MACKAY Treaty, Great Britain does not consider that China has a right to ask for tariff increase. We take it then that the proposal of the Chinese Government is for an increase of the duties *before* Likin is abolished—a reversal of the order of things laid down in the MACKAY Treaty. When Likin barriers are permanently abolished on all roads, railways and waterways in the Eighteen Provinces of China and the Three Eastern Provinces, the British Government by the MACKAY Convention consented in return, to allow a surtax, in excess of the Tariff rates for the time being in force, to be imposed on foreign goods imported by British subjects, and a surtax in addition to the export duty on Chinese produce destined for export abroad or coastwise. Therefore when it is stated that "before China can bring about the reforms mentioned in the MACKAY Treaty she must have the definite assurance of the Powers that they will agree to customs increase to a reasonable extent," the reply, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is that the MACKAY Treaty contains this definite assurance. Article VIII, section 2, states that "the British Government agree that foreign goods on importation in addition to the effective 5 per cent. import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901 shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty to compensate for the abolition of Likin." Chinese papers have represented that the British and the German Ministers are opposing the abolition of Likin. What Sir JOHN JORDAN is opposing is rather, it would seem, a proposal to raise the Customs duties before the Chinese Government has fulfilled its obligation to abolish Likin, which was the condition precedent to the British Government's consent to the increase of the Customs duties. It should, however, be added that the condition on which the Chinese Government entered into these engagements was that all Powers entitled to most favoured nation treatment in China also entered into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed by Article VIII of the British Treaty. Subject to these provisions the arrangements provided for in the Article were to come into force on 1st January 1904, by which date all Likin barriers were to be removed and the officials employed in the collection of taxes and dues which the Article prohibits were to have been removed from their posts. But these conditions were not fulfilled. The United States and Japan made new Treaties with China in 1903 consenting to pay the same surtax as Great Britain by way of compensation to China for the complete abolition of Likin, and Portugal did the same in 1904, but no new Treaties have been made with the other Treaty Powers. As, however, it has recently been announced that all the Powers have agreed with the exception of Germany, we presume there has been an exchange of Diplomatic Notes. It may further be pointed out that the new Treaties to which we have referred give liberty to either of the High Contracting Parties to demand a revision of the tariff at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications. Presumably the underlying assumption of this provision was that Likin would have been abolished and the surtax in lieu thereof would have been in vogue, and at the end of ten years both China and the Powers would be in a position to see how the new arrangement had worked, and if unsatisfactory to either party, the provision offered the opportunity for a revision. But Likin has not been abolished and the surtax has therefore not been imposed. It will be time enough to increase the Customs duties when these things have been done, and not before. We take this to be the attitude of the British Government towards the proposal which China has made for a conference of the Powers on this subject.

A fine of $250 was yesterday imposed on a Chinese for having been found boiling opium, and with having a quantity of opium in his possession.

Only two cases of plague were notified yesterday—one a Japanese case from Tsimshatsui the other a fatal Chinese case from Des Vœux Road Central.

The steamer *Glenogle* when between Horsburgh and Singapore rescued six members of the crew of a wrecked Chinese junk and brought them to Hongkong.

Yesterday a native was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for having returned from banishment a sixth time. Another man was sentenced to six months for returning from banishment a second time.

A Penang correspondent of the *Malay Mail* wires to that paper:—It is rumoured here that Sir William Taylor, K.C.M.G., Resident-General, F. M. S., is retiring shortly, and that Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, S. S., will succeed him as Resident-General with extended powers, the Hon. W. Evans, Resident-Councillor, Malacca, becoming Colonial Secretary, S. S.

In the case of Lau Fat Ting, who was arrested on Monday at the Magistracy after being discharged a second time on charges of armed robbery brought by the Chinese Government on which they asked for his extradition, it is stated that Mr. Reader Harris, who appeared for the defendant, is preparing to petition H.E. the Governor in the interests of his client, who claims that he is wanted by the Chinese Government because he is a political offender. He is said to be a follower of Sun Yat Sen.

The next session of the Hongkong Medical College commences on September 1st and the subjects prescribed for the preliminary examination, which begins on August 17th, are now published for the information of candidates.

Followers of "the sport of Kings" will be interested to know that Minoru (the name of the King's horse which won the Derby) is a Japanese word meaning "Success." Colonel Walker, the breeder of the horse, informed a correspondent that the horse was called after the second son of his Japanese gardener at Tully, Kildare.

A Haiphong paper calls attention to the readiness with which Chinese traders profit by the Tonkin-Yunnan Railway. At the important trading centre of Mongtse customs trade values have risen from about fourteen millions of francs, in 1897, to to over 44 millions ten years later—an increase of 30 per cent. The tin mines of Hokeon furnish much traffic to the line. The output there rose from 2,500 French tons in 1897 to 4,000 tons in 1908.

The Bandmann's Merry Little Maids Opera Company brought their short season to a close last night when they produced that popular piece "A Waltz Dream" at present running with such conspicuous success at the Apollo Theatre, London. The Theatre Royal, in spite of the great heat prevailing, was comfortably filled, and the Company have every reason to be gratified at the success which attended their efforts, for the plaudits of the audience were frequent and prolonged. In fact, we think we are safe in saying that the present Company is one of the finest ever sent East by the enterprising proprietors, and we wish them every success during their sojourn in the Northern Ports.

An interesting note *apropos* of the remarks made in our leading article yesterday appears in our Canton correspondence to-day. Evidently plague is more prevalent in Canton than it is in Hongkong this season, and is apparently a matter of unusual concern to the authorities. Our Canton correspondent's note also suggests that, contrary to the assertions of our Peking contemporary, the treatment of plague cases in Canton is not more successful than it is in Hongkong. The percentage of deaths in Hongkong has usually been nearly 90. The high percentage in Canton has caused the authorities to order the arrest and deportation of doctors who are reported by the medical inspectors to have given wrong prescriptions in plague cases! Evidently there are medical Solomons, or Pondervos, in Canton who claim to know "the infallible cure," and the members of the medical profession in Hongkong who have for so long been seeking the infallible remedy will doubtless be glad to have their attention directed to its discovery at Canton!

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is convened for to-morrow. The orders of the day are:—

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance 1899.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance 1883.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1892.

Second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

LIEUTENANT BELLAIRS, R.N.

With regard to the question which is to be raised in the House concerning the printing and publication of Captain Bacon's reference to Lieutenant Bellairs as being "always an incompetent officer," it is interesting to note what Lieutenant Bellairs' record in the service really is. In the first place he obtained five first-class certificates in his examination for lieutenant; was accordingly specially promoted early to that rank, and was presented by the Lords of the Admiralty with a watch for his "Meritorious Examination."

He served continually up to the time of being invalided, in 1897 from Hongkong, for malarial fever, and the next year, during the Fashoda crisis, he was asked by Sir Lewis Beaumont to serve as Special Assistant to the Director of Naval Intelligence. The Treasury, however, did not sanction the post. In 1902 he was invalided on account of eyesight. From 1901 to 9 5 he continued to deliver lectures under Admiralty orders to the War Course of admirals, captains, or officers ten to twenty years his senior, on the subject of Commerce, Ports and and Cables, &c. He was also awarded the silver medal of the Society of Arts. And this is the gentleman whom Captain Bacon described as "always an incompetent officer."

WEATHER REPORT

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 15th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression crossed E. Nippon during the night and is situated this morning off the coast of Hokkaido near Nemuro.

The barometer has risen quickly over S. Japan, while it is inclined to fall over the S. coast of China and Formosa.

Pressure remains high over the Upper Yangtze, and over the N. part of the China Sea and the Pacific towards the Bonins.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S. monsoon along the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	Variable winds, moderate.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan...	S. winds, moderate.

TELEGRAMS.

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CRICKET.

ENGLAND V. AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, June 14th.

The second test match was commenced to-day on a fine wicket at Lords, before a gathering of some 20,000 spectators. The wicket was rather difficult and the Australians, winning the toss, sent the home men to bat.

The scores were:—

ENGLAND.

T. Hayward	16
J. B. Hobbs	19
J. T. Tyldesley...	46
— Gunn...	1
J. B. King	60
A. C. Maclaren	7
G. H. Hirst	31
A. O. Jones	8
A. E. Relf...	17
A. A. Lilley	47
— Haigh not out	1
Extras	16
Total	269

AUSTRALIA.

P. Macalister...	4
F. Laver...	13
	17

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

LIEUT. SHACKLETON IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 15th.

Upwards of a thousand persons, including eminent geographers and explorers, welcomed, with wild enthusiasm, Lieut. Shackleton and his companions on their arrival at Charing Cross.

AMERICA AND CHINA RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

LONDON, June 15th.

An official communication published at Washington implies that the American Government is disposed to strenuously support the claim of Americans to participate in the Hankow-Szechuan Railway loan.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

LONDON, June 15th.

Tewfik Pasha, interviewed at Berlin, said that any serious suggestion that Turkey should abandon Crete would render war inevitable.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

LONDON, June 15th.

At meeting of the German Navy League at Potsdam, Admirel Koester, the President, said that Germany was about to take her place as the second Naval Power in Europe, and must srive to keep the position since the Fleet was necessary for the development of the Fatherland.

£32,000,000.

BIG SCHEME TO RECONSTRUCT PARIS.

The next session of the Municipal Council of Paris, will be occupied with the discussion of a gigantic scheme for improvements in the capital, for which the Prefect of the Seine is to be authorised to raise a loan of £32,000,000.

The works, which are to be started immediately after the vote is taken, will include hygienic improvements, and the widening or prolongation of certain streets such as the Boulevard Haussmann, the Rue de Rennes, and the streets in the vicinity of the central markets, in order to facilitate traffic. The reconstruction of certain city halls and public schools will also be undertaken. The council will devote most of the money to making Paris healthy, and especially to improving some of the old populous quarters, which are at present centres of disease.

THE SHARP LONDON NEWSBOY.

Speaking at the meeting of the Children's Country Holiday Fund, the Bishop of Stepney said that as a Cockney bred and born, he believed that of all creatures in the world the London child was the most interesting and attractive. The other day, when a clergyman was passing along Bond-street, a newsboy came along crying "Winner, winner"; but, seeing the cleric, he thought that such news would not be welcome to the ecclesiastical ears, so he at once altered his cry to "Dreadful fire at Jerusalem."

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

June, 14th.

PLAGUE AND ITS TREATMENT AT CANTON.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in Canton and the high percentage of deaths through the incompetency of the Chinese doctors attending people who have contracted this disease, the local authorities have deputed several officials to ascertain the names and addresses of all the doctors in Canton. A notification is left at the residence of each doctor directing him to furnish a daily official report of the number of patients that call at his house, description of the disease of each patient and their addresses. Qualified doctors, appointed by the authorities, will call on the patients to see if the prescriptions given to them are correct. Doctors giving wrong prescriptions will be arrested and deported from Canton.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A large shareholder of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company named Tang Chik Wai Tong has written a letter to the Company demanding an explanation of the telegram sent by Sir Chan Tung Liang Sheng (President of the Railway Company) to His Excellency Chang Chi Tung on the 2nd day of the 2nd intercalary moon this year stating that the company acquired additional land on Wong Sha valued over 400,000 taels. The writer says that according to the annual reports of the last three years showed that land had been purchased by the Company extending from Wong Sha to Kong How and that the items amounted to the sum of 332,160 taels. Why should the Company again purchase additional land at Wong Sha? The writer further states that in going into this matter he discovered that the Land Bureau of the Railway Company has not furnished any accounts to the shareholders during the last three years. He requests the Company to produce the title deeds of all the properties acquired by them for inspection.

THE MURDER OF TAOTAI LAU.

Lau Chok Yap, son of the late Taotai Lau Sze Kee, has again petitioned H. E. Viceroy Chang complaining that, though the murder of his father was reported to the authorities about a fortnight ago, yet up to the present moment not a single arrest has been made. The petitioner begs that pressure may be placed on the police officials in this matter so that the culprits might be captured and punished. The Viceroy replied as follows:—"Your father, the late Taotao Lau Kee, was assassinated by some bad characters who were his enemies and the deed was perpetrated out of pure revenge. I have directed the Magistrates to issue rewards for the arrest of the murderers. These instructions were given by me a fortnight ago, but up to the present time none of the culprits have been arrested. It appears that the police system is entirely inefficient and useless. In perusing the information regarding this case I find that the murderers entered the house as visitors and nothing was stolen; therefore it is quite clear that the murder was done out of revenge. Now the question is what bitter enmity was contracted by your late father to have caused these bad characters to design death to him? You are the son of the deceased, and if you are always with him, you ought to have heard and known who were his enemies. How is it that in your petition you have mentioned nothing about it? No doubt the case is a very serious one, but we have no clue as to where those murderers hail from, nor even what their names are; consequently, the capturing of the culprits in this case is far more difficult than in ordinary cases of this description. Yesterday I received a telegram from the Governor of Kwangsi about this matter and I have already caused the reward to be increased to $5,000, and have given the officials a fixed time in which to have the culprits arrested and punished. I have also instructed the Provincial Judge and the Chief Superintendent of Police to direct the Poon Yu magistrate and the civil and military officials that they must arrest the murderers within the time given and have the case cleared up, otherwise they will be severely reprimanded."

A MATRIMONIAL ANOMALY.

Sydney papers state that a curious anomaly has recently been brought to light in connexion with the legislation permitting marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

A Sydney clergyman was asked to marry a man to his deceased wife's sister's daughter. Under the ecclesiastical law the ceremony could not take place, but since marriage with the intended bride's mother would have been allowable under the civil law, surely there could be no objection to the daughter?

The point had not been raised before in New South Wales, and the clergyman was in a quandary. He sought the advice of the vicar-general, who was of the opinion that the marriage would be illegal. The registrar gave a similar judgment. Had the parties gone to South Australia, however, they could have been legally married, and what is equally remarkable, the ceremony would have been recognized as binding in New South Wales. South Australia was apparently the only portion of the empire which, when it made marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, also extended the right to the sister's daughter.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Taiyuan* leaves Sydney on the 19th inst., and is due here on the 14th prox.

The Cargo of Silk shipped on board the M.M. str. *Tonkin* which left this port on the 11th ult. was delivered in Lyons on the 12th inst.

The J.-C.-J. Lijn str. *Tjipanas* left Billiton for this port on the 11th instant p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst. p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* arrived Shanghai at 7.30 a.m. on the 15th inst., and left again at 7 p.m. same day for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 17th instant.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver a.m. on the 13th inst., for Hongkong via the usual Ports of call.

THE REV. F. B. MEYER'S VISIT.

MONDAY AFTERNOON IN THE CITY HALL.

Ten minutes before the usual hour for commencing his meetings, Mr. Meyer's audience had assembled in sufficient numbers to join in the singing of certain well known hymns, the lady presiding at the piano being assisted in the instrumental part of the music by a cornet accompaniment.

At the hour appointed, the reading from Dr. Weyland's New Testament of verses in the fifteenth chapter of the Fourth Gospel, introduced the topic for the evening. References to vine growing in Palestine, and to the suggestiveness of the material word in its accord with the spiritual, led the speaker into the heart of the subject. Mr. Meyer set forth his view of the deeper harmonies of creation. Nature is full, not merely of parallels, but of direct instruction for the seeing eye, the hearing ear, and the understanding heart. There is something far deeper and more real,—an eternal accord between God's above and His works below, the works within us and the works around us. There will come a time of revealing when the working of God's laws in His two worlds will be made known—to his praise and glory evermore as the source and font of all law, all harmony, and all beautiful accord. Directing attention to the teaching of the vine, the speaker first pointed out the lessons that it holds for the Church. The vine needs the branches just as the branches need the vine, God needs us and the Divine Redeemer needs us in order to show forth in us his own grace and power. The vine bears its fruit through the branch which is always the channel of its witness, the means by which its distinctive qualities are revealed. By its fruits the vine is known and through the branches the fruits are made to appear. This is the privilege of those whose lives are in vital union with Christ in whom he dwells and who are said to dwell in Him. The practical issue of the topic was then insisted upon with Mr. Meyer' wonted strength and tenderness of appeal. So many have in them the beginnings of that new life, the end of which should be Christian fruitfulness. Men and women who cannot describe how they became to know well enough that they are alive unto God, that the beginnings of a new existence are in them through Jesus Christ, they have not, however, grown fruit-bearing branches. They have not realized in any large measure their possibilities, they have not yet brought to pass God's purpose in them through the new power that comes through the life that they live in Christ. It is for them to seek and to find in God through Christ all that God means them to have. Christ's power is to spring up in them, is to work through them, is to manifest itself in the fruits that they bear as branches in the living vine.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The Lecturer choseng as his subject, "The Influence of Temptation on Character" said, in his opening sentences, "Men are probably not less religious than women but men are often hypocrites on the side of evil, pretending to be worse than they are. Men intend well but Society drags them off their feet; and with a strong disclaimer against hypocritical pretensions they let themselves go the way of the world. There is hope for a man so long as one gold thread runs through his character. Let him take that gold thread and live by it. Let him remember too that though the earlier phases of life's battle may be against him, there is always room for the hope of final victory and complete triumph. God permits evil to follow on the commital of sin; it is the negation of good, not the infliction of its opposite. We could not know light if it were not for the darkness, or good if it were not for the evil." Mr. Meyer declared with characteristic emphasis. God wants his children to be men, not angels. It is better to bear on us wounds and scratches and win our battle with evil rather than by avoiding the conflict to pass through the world unscathed. Of some it may be said that God intended them to be great and pure men. He gave them their place in the very forefront of the battle and they went down like nine pins. There are many who even now may win; God put them there to give them a chance of rising, not to let them fall. Temptation resisted is God's method of building up character, which in the end is not overcome of evil but overcomes evil with good.

"FEMALE HOWLING DERVISHES."

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST PEERS ON VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Lord Curzon and Lord James of Hereford were last month chief guests at a dinner given by the Men's League for Opposing Women's Suffrage.

The Earl of Cromer presided, and proposing the health of the guests, said all the information he had received went to show that the case for female enfranchisement was going downhill rather than uphill. At the next General Election some rather weakkneed candidates, in order to catch votes, would give a number of rash and half-hearted pledges, from which they would find it difficult to escape, and having been shorn by a number of modern Delilahs of the strength which arose from independence they would be unable to resist the suffragist and suffragette Philistines. (Laughter.)

Lord James of Herford said female suffragists stated that they had no desire that women should sit in the House of Commons. Was that, he wondered, tactics or an honest submission? Easily influenced as they were, women would always be dependent, and not independent.

Lord Curzon said at the head of the female suffrage movement were a number of talented and intellectual women. At the other end of the scale were a number of female howling dervishes—(laughter)—whom he preferred not to characterise in other terms. If he were a party leader, and if nine-tenths of the women who were going to be enfranchised were to come to him and promise him their votes he should say "Get behind me,——" (Laughter.) He had better, perhaps, not finish. (Renewed laughter.) On the day on which twenty millions of voters, male and female, were added to the register in this country on a system of adult suffrage, on that day he believed they might put up the shutters of the British Empire, and write the word "Ichabod" over the gates of Whitehall.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

The Full Court (consisting of Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisne Judge) were occupied the whole day yesterday hearing an application calling upon C. F. Dixon, a solicitor of the Supreme Court, to show cause why he should not be removed and struck off the roll of solicitors.

Mr. E. Potter, instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) made the application, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) represented Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Potter, in opening, said that this was an application on behalf of Mr. John Hastings, solicitor, practising in Hongkong, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, that Mr. Clive Fletcher Dixon should be struck off the roll of solicitors practising before this Honourable Court, on the ground that he had been guilty of gross misconduct in his capacity as a solicitor.

The Puisne Judge—Gross misconduct?

Mr. Potter—Yes, my Lord. Before dealing with the charges.

Mr. Calthrop—Might I suggest that the charges should be specifically formulated. I understand there are three charges of embezzlement, and they are not set out in the motion.

Mr. Potter—After a few further words I come to them.

Mr. Calthrop—I want to know which one Messrs. Hastings and Hastings are relying on?

Mr. Potter—They are relying on the three. Before going into them I would just like to very shortly sketch Mr. Dixon's connection with the firm of Messrs. Hasting and Hastings.

The Chief Justice—I think we ought to know the know the charges first:

Mr. Potter—As your Lordship pleases. The charges are three in number. A witness named Wong Hiu Tung will prove that on July 23rd, 1908, he paid the sum of $500 to Mr. Dixon for costs, that that sum was never credited to the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and that, in fact, they never received that sum. Mr. Wong Hiu Tung will also prove—

Mr. Calthrop—Mr. Dixon is fighting for his professional existence. We want the charges formulated.

Mr. Potter—They will be formulated. I want to help you in every way I can. Another charge is that during the continuance of an action Mr. Dixon borrowed various sum of money from Wong Hiu Tung amounting in all to $750.

The Chief Justice—Was that man a client of the firm's?

Mr. Pottter—He was a client of Messrs. Hastings and Hasting, and Mr. Dixon had the conduct of his action. The name of the action is Kwong Hing Cheung against Reuter, Brockelmann and Co. At the conclusion of that action there was a sum of $10,800 odd due to Mr. Wong Hiu Tung's firm from the defendants as costs, and Mr. Dixon suggested that if he handed over this amount in full to Mr. Wong, that he, Mr. Wong, should give Mr. Dixon $1,000 for his own use.

Mr. Calthrop—This point has never been raised before, and there is no evidence of it. Mr. Wong Hiu Tung made an affidavit, and the only charge he put in it was the embezzlement of $500. If he is going to make another charge he should make a further affidavit.

The Puisne Judge—What is the procedure in the Solicitors' Act of 1888 before the Committee of the Law Society?

Mr. Calthrop—The regulations, I think, were passed in May 1898, and they appear in the last number of the *Law Times*. They set out that an affidavit should contain specifically the charges.

The Chief Justice—The procedure, to my mind, should follow as nearly as possible the procedure adopted in dismissing civil servants before the Executive Council. I don't think it is necessary to include everything in the affidavit, but I think the charges should be definitely formulated.

Mr. Potter—There is no suggestion here at all that in a proceeding before a committee of the Law Society that all these charges should be specifically set out in the affidavit. In fact, one of the rules says that it is only in a case where a solicitor does not appear, and the committee decide to go on in his absence, that they shall insist on all the charges being set out on affidavit. There is no suggestion that every specific charge be set out.

The Chief Justice—We don't say they should be set out on affidavit, but the charges must be formulated. Affidavits were only required to get the rule *nisi*. Now we come to the trial we must have definite charges.

Mr. Potter—We have a definite charge. I am formulating it now.

The Chief Justice—You were mentioning a charge which does not appear on the affidavits, and of course Mr. Clathrop takes the point that he wants it formulated.

Mr. Potter—I am formulating it. This charge is that when this action had been finished there was due to Mr. Wong's firm a sum of $10,800, costs from the defendants, and that Mr. Dixon suggested that if he paid over that amount in full to Mr. Wong's firm, Mr. Wong should give him $1,000 for himself.

The Puisne Judge—As to the second charge you have formulated about various sums being borrowed, are those sums alleged to be repaid or not?

Mr. Potter—The defendant has not alleged that they have ever been repaid.

Mr. Calthrop—He denies that he ever borrowed them. I have got a reference to the latest rules——

Mr. Potter—Is this the *Law Times* newspaper you are quoting?

The Chief Justice—He is not quoting it for decided cases, but for published rules.

Mr. Calthrop—Here are the rules set out. If my learned friend does not trust me I will hand them up to your Lordships. They show that the affidavit making the charge must set out the definite charges with particulars. When this motion was filed the affidavits filed in support ought to have set out those charges with material proofs at the time. Now other charges are brought against the defendant.

The Chief Justice—You must make the most of the point you can. We will note the objection.

The Puisne Judge—We are not going to allow you to be prejudiced in any way by the charge being brought later. If you want an adjournment you can have it.

The Chief Justice—I am bound to say that I think the charges ought to be definitely formulated before coming to Court.

Mr. Pottar—I shall bow to any suggestions of your Lordship and like that point immediately. I do not want to do anything that might be construed into unfairness. Proceeding, Mr. Pottar said the next charge was that on January 8th of this year one, Wan Hi, engaged Messrs. Hastings and Hastings to act on behalf of a friend of his in a Police Court case, and Wan Hi agreed to pay $50 for costs. He first paid $30 to Mr. Dixon, who was instructed in the matter, and this was duly credited as being a payment on account. On the 13th or 14th January Wan Hi paid to Mr. Dixon the remaining $20. This was never credited by Mr. Dixon, and was never received by the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. The next charge was that in January Mr. Dixon was engaged by one, Gulab, in a case, and on 27th January Gulab paid to the defendant on account of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings' costs the sum of $40. Only $30 of this amount was credited. These were the charges Counsel now wished to revert back and tell their Lordships how Mr. Dixon came to join the firm of Messrs. Hastings. Mr Dixon came out to this Colony in October of 1904, and joined the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings as assistant solicitor. He showed considerable ability in the conduct of cases with which he was entrusted, and as far as Mr. Hastings could see he was a capable and trustworthy man. And to show their Lordships that Mr. Dixon's merit was fully recognised by the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, and that they looked upon him as a valuable man, he would call the Court's attention to an agreement made on the 15th day of April 1907 between the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings and Mr. Dixon. By that agreement the said firm engaged to keep Mr. Dixon for an additional period of five years from 1907 as managing clerk, and at the end of that time they promised that they would give him a partnership.

The Puisne Judge—That is in the agreement, is it?

Mr. Pottar said it was, and remarked that their Lordships would readily see that Mr. Dixon was a man whom Mr. Hastings could have had no desire to get rid of. And the Court would more readily recognise that fact when Counsel told their Lordships that it was Mr. John Hastings' intention to leave this Colony at the end of this year, at any rate for sometime, and that he hoped, and that in fact he relied upon Mr Dixon to at any rate partly step into his position, and to be of every assistance to the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings when the senior partner had left the Colony. Their Lordships would see, from what he had said, that Mr. Dixon was a valuable man to the firm. Counsel proceeded to tell the Court of the procedure in the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings with regard to money received and business done. It was a rule, a rigid rule, but it might have been broken at times that when money was paid to any person in the office a receipt should be given to the client for that amount, and an entry should be made by the solicitor who received the money in the rough cash book. The solicitor should also make entries in his diary of every transaction. And when an entry of money received was made in the rough cash book, the money was handed over to the cashier, who paid it into the bank. The reason why a solicitor should be scrupulously exact about entries in his diary was that these entries would afterwards go to make up the bill of costs to be sent to the client. That brought him to February 2nd of this year, the day on which Mr. John Hastings had a conversation with his present interpreter, and with an interpreter who had lately been in his employment. As a result of these conversations Mr. Hastings discovered that so far from Mr. Dixon being a good and faithful servant to the firm, and so far from being an absolutely trustworthy person, he had on the occasions mentioned taken these sums of money which were paid by clients to the firm, and had also borrowed monies and made the requests mentioned. While on this point he wished to say that all this evidence had been obtained absolutely independently of any employee of the firm of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. Only in only one case did Mr. Hastings invoke outside aid, and in that case one of the inspector, of the Hongkong Police brought him in touch with Wan Hi. The charges to be supported by the evidence of Wong Hin Tung were of a very serious character, and Mr. Wong was an independent person and an independent witness who resided in Canton and was the managing partner of a wealthy and influential firm of silk merchants. Apparently there was no reason why he should have any motive to come to the Court and swear that which was false in order to ruin Mr. Dixon. Mr. Dixon had just conducted for him, and conducted most successfully, an important action so that, rather than owe Mr. Dixon a grudge, he owed him a debt of gratitude. And yet he was prepared to depose to the facts placed before their Lordships. Wan Hi was the manager of a fruit store in Hongkong, while Gulab was an ex-Gemidar of the Hongkong Police. Their Lordships would see that there was no possibility of any collusion between these witnesses. That brought him to the 26th March this year, when Mr. John Hastings had an interview with Mr. Dixon on this matter. At the time he had this inverview, Mr. Hastings was not aware of the charges that would be made by Wong Hin Tung, the gentleman from Canton. At the interview mentioned Mr. Hastings said to Mr. Dixon that it had been reported to him by Hung Kam Ning, the late interpreter of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, that Mr. Dixon had been in the habit of receiving monies from clients for costs, of paying portion to the office and of keeping portion for himself. This was done usually in Police Court cases, or in cases in which the client paid the money direct in cash. Mr. Hastings also said he had made independent inquiries, and that he had obtained evidence which satisfied him that the charges were true. Mr. Dixon replied, and the speaker was giving his exact words, "It is not true." Mr. Dixon then left the room, and he had not been gone for more than a minute when Mr. Hastings called him back and said in effect, "I have sufficient evidence to prosecute you, but I have no wish to do so, and I want you to go away, for I cannot keep you in my office. Mr. Dixon said,—I am giving his exact words,—"I admit having taken money from the office, but they were only small amounts and there were not many occasions on which I did it." Mr. Hastings said in substance it was not a question of the amount, it was a matter of principle Mr. Dixon was in a position of trust and responsibility, and that he could not keep him in his employment after this. Mr. Hastings further stated that he attributed the whole affair to Mr. Dixon's keeking bad company, and to living with a European woman who had run him into greater expense than he could afford. He further stated that Mr. Dixon had promised to give up this mode of life, but that he had not done so. Mr. Dixon said, and these were his exact words, "I might have taken thousands if I had wanted to." Mr. Hastings then had a further conversation with Mr. Dixon, in which he suggested that the latter should go away to Japan, ostensibly on a holiday, and that he should not return; in the alternative, he suggested that Mr. Dixon should go to some other place where he could practise. Mr. Dixon answered, and these were again his exact words," I have nowhere to go; I cannot go back home as my father has already got two sons in the business." Mr. Dixon also begged Mr. Hastings to reconsider the matter, and to let him stay on, as what had occurred would be a lesson to him. That concluded the first interview. Then on March 31st Mr. Hasting wrote a letter to Mr. Dixon from which the following extracts are taken "Referring to our interview of the 26th instant, during which you admitted to me that you had taken office monies on various occasions, though you said the amounts were small, I have considered the matter very carefully, being most anxious to do what is right both as regards yourself, and as regards this firm, and I can come to no conclusion but that you must leave this office. You are in a position of great trust and responsibility, and it is impossible that you can be continued in such position unless this firm has complete confidence in you, which, of course, cannot be the case after what has occurred. The agreement between us must be cancelled. I do not mind you staying on a month or two to give you time to make your plans, and to see what you can do. I should be glad to know particulars of the amount you have taken from office monies, and to have the same refunded." Counsel submitted that it could hardly be said that was the letter of a vindictive man. He wanted to cover Mr Dixon as much as pasible, and to give him a chance of making more money before he went. At any rate, Mr. Hastings did not want to do anything harsh. No reply to that letter was received, and on April 2nd Mr. Hastings wrote asking Mr. Dixon to return the agreement signed. On the same day a reply was received from Messrs. Ewens and Harston, stating that they had been consulted by Mr. Dixon relative to Mr. Hastings' letter of the 31st March. Mr. Dixon had instructed them to deny the charges advanced against him, and further to inform Mr. Hastings that in view of his statement to Mr. Dixon at the interview on the 26th that Hung Kam Ning admitted that the charges were true, and that Mr. Dixon was implicated, that Mr. Harston had seen Hung and was informed by him that he had never admitted the truth of the charges, but strenuously denied them. In view of the charges brought, the letter continued, Messrs. Ewens and Harston could well understand that the relations between the plaintiff and the defendant were somewhat strained, but possibly if Mr. Harston could meet Mr. Hastings to discuss the matter, some satisfactory arrangement might be arrived at. In the meantime it was to be understood that Mr. Dixon claimed his rights were valid and substantial. On the day he received that letter Mr. Hastings had another interview with Mr. Dixon, and Counsel would quote Mr. Hastings exact words. "What do you mean by admitting this thing to me, and then going to a firm of solicitors and instructing them to deny it?" Mr. Dixon replied, "I must deny it, or I shall go under altogether." Mr. Hastings told him that there was no necessity to go under altogether, as there were other places in the world besides Hongkong. Mr. Dixon then asked Mr. Hasting if he would let him practice in Hongkong, but that Mr. Hastings absolutely refused to do. That ended the second and last interview. He did not know what the defence would be. He did not know how the defendant would be able to get over the difficulty created by his own language at those interviews, but he gathered that the defence would be a total denial that he ever used those words which meant that Mr. Hastings had invented those conversations and invented them with a marvellous particularity for instance, that one in which Mr. Dixon said that he could not go home to his father who had already two sons in the office. Mr. Hastings did not know that Mr. Dixon had two brothers, so that those conversations are either true or are inventions. He would ask their Lordships, after hearing the evidence of witnesses and hearing the defendant's explanation as to those charges, to say that the charges were true and that however painful it might be to their Lordships, they would have to decide what punishment was sufficient in a case of this kind.

Mr. John Hastings, senior partner in the firm of Hastings and Hastings, was then called. He said Mr. Dixon joined their firm in 1904 as an assistant solicitor. On April 5th, 1907 they entered into another agreement with Mr. Dixon whereby he was to continue in their employment for another five years at the end of which term he was to be offered a partnership. He was a very valuable man and the firm had no desire to get rid of him. On the contrary, they expected that he would be of great service to the firm when witness took his departure from the colony. Witness detailed the procedure in the office for dealing with receipts, and spoke to interviews which he had with his present interpreter and a former interpreter, in consequence of which conversations he applied to Detective Insp. Hanson to make certain inquiries in the case of Wong Hee. Witness mentioned how he came into contact with Wong Hui Tung, which was in connection with the action taken by the Kwong Hung Cheong firm against Reuter, Brockelmann and Company. Mr. Wong Hui Tung came to see witness about the costs. As to Gulab, witness ascertained the facts for himself. On the 26th March he had an interview with Mr. Dixon, to whom he stated that it had been reported to him that Mr. Dixon had been in the habit of receiving money for costs from clients and paying a portion to the office and keeping a portion to himself. Witness added that he was informed this had been done generally in Police Court cases or cases in which Mr. Dixon had received money in cash from clients. He told defendant that he had made independent inquiries on the matter and had obtained evidence which satisfied him that the information given was true. Mr. Dixon said it was not so, and left the room and almost immediately witness called him back and told him he had evidence in his possession on which he could prosecute him, but he did not wish to do so. He would like him to go away as it was impossible he could keep him in the office. Mr. Dixon then admitted having taken money from the office, but the amounts were small and the occassions were not many. Witness said the amount was not the question, it was a matter of principle. He was in a position of trust and witness said he could not see how it was possible to keep him in the office. Witness suggested he should go away and practise somewhere else, to which he replied that he had no place to go. He could not go home because his father had two sons in the business. Witness did not know that Mr. Dixon had two brothers. He suggested other places to which he could go, and attributed what had happened to the fact that he was living with a European woman which would run him into more expense than he could afford. Mr. Dixon said it did not, and witness added that his brother had spoken to Mr. Dixon on the subject and the latter promised then to give up that mode of life. Mr. Dixon begged to be given another chance and said that what had occurred would be lesson to him. He said also that he could have taken thousands if he had wished. He begged witness to reconsider the matter and write to his brother. Witness replied that he had already written to his brother. He was certain Mr. Dixon made those admissions. On March 31st he wrote a letter to Mr. Dixon and not having received a reply he wrote another on April 2nd. To the latter he received a reply from Messrs. Ewens and Harston, and on receipt he called Mr. Dixon into his room, and asked him "What do you mean by admitting this thing to me and instructing a firm of solicitors to deny it." Mr. Dixon said—"I must deny it or go under altogether." Witness replied—"Why should you go under altogether? Hongkong is not the only place in the world, and you can make your living anywhere. If you wish to fight we must fight." He said—"I dont want to fight, will you consent to my practising here as a solicitor? Witness replied—"Certainly not." He said—"I will undertake not to take away your clients from you or some words to that effect. Witness said—Certainly not."

Had you any wish to fight Mr. Dixon, in this case.—No. You had no motive to attempt to ruin him or get rid of him? None whatever. He was a most useful man in my office.

Cross-examined—When his interpreter spoke to him on the first occasion he did not specify any particular item. He said that he got his information, with the exception of one case from Hun Kum Ning. Witness told counsel that he obtained evidence through Mr. Hansen with regard to a certain other case. There was no one present but Mr. Dixon and himself at the interview.

Why didn't you take the precaution to have a third party present at the interview at which you were going to charge him with embezzlement?—I didn't think it necessary.

You make a serious accusation against a young man which will ruin him although you had seven weeks to consider the matter, and yet you did not call in an independent witness?—I didn't think it necessary.

Isn't it usual when a person is charged with being guilty of embezzlement that the person should make a statement?—I suppose sometimes they make statements and sometimes they don't. There is no "usual" about it.

It would be advisable to have an independent person to corroborate the statement? It would have been advisable. I would have been glad if a third person had been present.

If you had been advising a client in these circumstances wouldn't you tell him to be sure and have a third party present at the interview?—I don't think so.

At the interview with Mr. Dixon you told him you had caused independent inquiries to be made. I presume you meant the inquiries by Mr. Hanson?—Yes and my own, I meant inquiries independent of my Chinese staff.

Did you take any note of this interview with Mr. Dixon?—I wrote to my brother about it.

Did you keep a copy of that letter?—I did.

It sets forth what you say took place?—It gives an account.

It gives a summary?—Yes.

The letter was put in and read.

Although you did not specify any particular case of embezzlement you say he admitted it.—Yes.

Did you ask him to give instances?—I did not.

The cross-examination of Mr. John Hastings was continued after the tiffin adjournment.

You did not think it advisable to call a third person in to be present at your interview with Mr. Dixon?—The matter was between him and me.

Did you make any answer to this letter of of Ewens and Harston?—I instructed Mr. Wilkinson, my solicior, to see Mr. Harston and to explain the facts to him fully immediately I received that letter.

You see by that letter that Mr. Dixon was quite willing you should bring a criminal charge?—The letter speaks for itself.

Although he was charged with this offence you did not think of suspending him until April 30th?—Immediately after this letter was written, Mr. Harston suggested that this matter should be referred to arbitration. We said we were willing to submit it. An agreement was prepared for arbitration, and negotiations for that agreement went on for many weeks. That is the reason why no steps were taken while negotiations were pending.

I put it to you that while these negotiations were pending you wrote the letter of April 30th?—I stated that no proceedings were taken while negotictions were pending.

This is the letter you wrote: "The situation is becoming too strained. We have had several complaints during the last few days both from out clerks and from clients with regard to your conduct of business and towards clients, and we are convinced that our business is uffering damage in consequence. We have therefore determined to suspend you from office, and we accordingly do so from this date until the matter is investigated by the Chief Justice and a decision given." With regard to that letter you say that Mr. Dixon's conduct to clients made your business suffer. Can you give the names of any clients who complained anything he had done?—I can.

Who were these clients?—I myself heard Mr. Dixon speaking very roughly indeed to a Chinese client, and the client subsequently came to my room and asked me to take the case out of Mr. Dixon's hands because Mr. Dixon had spoken so rudely and roughly to him, and to attend to the matter myself, which I did.

What was the name of that client?—Lai Hung Sheung. I think that is the Chinese name. He is a junk owner, and lives at Shankiwan.

Did any other client complain?—No.

Your letter said you had had several complaints both from your clerks and from clients, that is plural. So there was only one client?—One client.

Why did you write clients?—Two men came to complain.

Two clients?—A client and a man who was with him.

Did they complain direct to you?—They did

You know that Mr. Dixon wrote you a letter in answer to yours of the 30th?—I do.

["Mr. Dixon's letter stated, My conduct of business and manner towards clients during the last few days has been the same as it has always been, I do not admit that you were justified in suspending me, and reserve my full legal right."]

After he denied the allegation regarding his conduct and manner towards clents, did you point out to him who had complained?—It was not necessary for me to point out anything to him. I knew who had complained.

Do you suggest that that was your reason for suspending Mr. Dixon?—One of my reasons, There is another given in the letter if you read it.

What other reason?—That the situation was becoming too strained. I could not have the man in my office. I was content to have him for a short time if the matter was disposed of quickly. But he or his solicitor were causing such delays over the matter that I did not want him any longer. If the arbitration had taken place quickly I was prepared to keep him until it was finished. But it was delayed until I got perfectly sick of it.

You say the delay was due to Mr. Harston?—To Mr. Harston or his client, I don't know which. I only know they delayed the matter all they possibly could.

The Chief Justice—You don't mean to make a charge of deliberate delay against a solicitor?

Witness—No. I only know there was delay, but I have no idea whose fault it was.

Mr. Calthrop—You say it was not your fault?—I do.

Now I will read you a letter written by Mr. Wilkinson only four days previously. On April 26th Mr. Wilkinson, on your behalf, wrote to Mr. Harston—"I send you herewith for consideration and approval of yourself, Gedge and Dixon, draft agreement to refer to arbitration." That is to say, Mr. Wilkinson, acting on your behalf, did not send the draft agreement until April 26th, and yet you complained on April 30th of delay. Have you any explanation?—There was no delay on our part.

You charge Mr. Harston or Mr. Dixon with delay?—The delay was after April 30th.

How long were you preparing that draft agreement?—The delay was caused by the absence of Wan Hi in the country, and we could not go on with the arbitration until his return.

Did you say you wrote that letter in consequence of delay caused by my clients?—I have said nothing of the kind.

You charge us with delay. You said you were tired of the delay, and therefore wrote that letter. Now, when did we delay?—After April 30th.

Is it true, then, that the reason of the delay was because you had not your witnesses?—That was why the agreement was not sent to them more promptly in the first instance.

When the money was paid to Wong Hiu Tung about the middle of April didn't you see him with Mr. Dixon?—I may have seen him.

Did you make a note your diary?—I may have done.

Did you at that time produce the accounts?—The accounts were made up by Mr. Dixon.

Mr. Calthrop said he wished to ask whether Messrs. Hastings and Hastings had had time to procure him particulars of the third charge.

The Chief Justice—Let that stand over until to-morrow morning.

The Chief Justice later remarked that he did not think that the charge with regard to the $1,000 should be gone on with. It was very vague indeed.

Mr. Potter agreed, and the charge was struck out.

The further hearing was adjourned until to-day.

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Hongkong, 16th June, 1909. [5

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [844

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Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [854

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ACTION No. 27 OF 1909.

RE TSANG KING of No. 1, Praya Kennedy Town, Victoria, Hongkong, Contractor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court by the above-named Debtor TSANG KING to rescind the Receiving Order dated the 12th day of November, 1908, made against him in the above matter on the ground that he the said TSANG KING has entered into an arrangement with his creditors and the Court has ordered that notice of such application shall be advertised and that any creditor who is not at this date a party to such arrangement and who has any objection to the said Receiving Order being rescinded shall furnish particulars of his objection to the Official Receiver within 15 days from This Date after which Date if no objections are received the said Receiving Order will be rescinded without further notice.

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The said DHUNJEEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above Sign and name and will be responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nine.

D. D. NOWROJEE,
I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the Signature of DHUNJEEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR.

H. J. GEDGE,
Solicitor,
850] Victoria, Hongkong.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership which has for some time past been carried on by DHUNJEEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR as BAKERS in and upon the premises known as THE HONGKONG BAKERY under the style of DORABJEE AND SON was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The said DHUNJEEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE will continue to carry on the said business as heretofore under the above Sign and name and will be responsible for all the debts and liabilities of the partnership and he is authorised to collect all outstanding accounts due to the partnership.

AS WITNESS our hands this Twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and nine.

D. D. NOWROJEE,
I. P. MADAR.

WITNESS to the Signatures of DHUNJEEBHOY DORABJEE NOWROJEE and ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR

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Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [100

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, Ice House Street, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [553

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [818

TO LET.

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, Queen's Road, Central.

Apply to—
S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1909. [518

TO LET.

NO. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

"ERANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to— ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply—
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumati, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [547

TO LET.

CONDUIT ROAD LEVEL. A WELL FURNISHED ROOM with Bathroom attached, overlooking the Harbour, will be vacant on the first of June. For particulars address— "ALPHA,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1909. [50

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.

OFFICES To LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [97

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853,
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
for 6 „ 3½ „
for 3 „ 2½ „

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000)
RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,884,84 (about £479,407

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD-AGENCY BATAVIA.

Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli) Palembang, Kota-Radja, (Acheen) Bandjermasin:

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
„ do. 6 do. 4% do.
„ do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent,

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [25

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

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BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
BANK FUER HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & Co.
MENDELSSOHN & Co.
} Berlin.
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOEHNE
JACOB S. H. STERN
} Frankfurt a M.
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, Hamburg.
SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & Co., Koeln.
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSEL-BANK, MUENCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:
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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [24

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 562,000
RESERVE FUND 250,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months ... ... 4 per cent.
For 6 „ ... ... 3½ per cent.
For 3 „ ... ... 2½ per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo	Kobe	Osaka
Nagasaki	London	Lyons
New York	San Francisco	Honolulu
Bombay	Shanghai	Hankow
Chefoo	Tientsin	Peking
Newchwang	Dalny	Port Arthur
Antung	Liaoyang	Mukden
Tieling	Chiang Chun	

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4½% per annum
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 4 % „
„ „ „ „ 3 „ 3 % „

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [454

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,200,517,37 (£183,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK,
SWISS BANKVEREIN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

12 months 4% per annum.
6 do. 3½% do.
3 do. 3% do.

C. WOLDRINGH, Manager,
No. 16, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [26

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) .....Yen 5,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 1,320,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amoy	Kobe	Tainan
Anping	Nagasaki	Tamsui
Foochow	Osaka	Tokyo
Keelung	Shanghai	Yokohama
Swatow		

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1909. [694

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Gold $3,250,000.
= about Mex. $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND ... ... Gold $3,250,000
= about Mex. $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES and AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money, Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 „ 4 „ „
For 3 „ 3 „ „

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [643

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
STERLING
£1,500,000 at 2/-=$15,000,000
SILVER $14,500,000
$29,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON—Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. Bandow, Esq.	E. Shellim, Esq.
E. G. Barrett, Esq.	R. Shewan, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.	H. A. Siebs, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq.	H. A. W. Slade, Esq.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd June, 1909. [20

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balance $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21

GRACA & CO.,
(Established 1896.)
No. 27 DES VŒUX ROAD.
Dealers in
POSTAGE STAMPS
AND
VIEW POST CARDS.
Just Received a Selection of
SENF'S ILLUSTRATED
POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS
of Latest Edition, from $1.75 to $16 Each.
SUGAR CORN SEEDS.
Inspection Invited. [548

For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use

CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against Infection.

Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal Cleanliness.

Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from Skin Irritation.

Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need? Each suits the climate.

64

By Appointment to His Majesty the King.

When you feel thoroughly exhausted after a heavy day's work, begin your dinner with a BOVRIL Soup, and so ward off indigestion.

BOVRIL

stimulates the gastric juices and immediately strengthens and invigorates the whole system.

70-2

"SHACKELL"
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5½ RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1907. [176

APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

122-3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION (TRADE MARK)

This successful popular remedy, used in continental hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2

for blood poison, bad legs, spots, blotches, eczema, pain and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, ulcerations, gout, rheumatism, &c. It purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3

for exhaustion, & those 'used up' feelings resulting from dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength & vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or The Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. The above Trade Mark is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is also obtainable in DRAGEES (TASTELESS) FORM

APENTA

NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty, the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL, St. Louis, 1904.

DOSE:—A Wineglassful in the morning before Breakfast.

[607-1

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

PER CASE

$15

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS No 1 SINCE 1821

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN 794

HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

IS CRICKET STANDING STILL?

THE NEED OF YOUNGER PLAYERS.

By W. E. W. Collins (Author of "Leaves From a Country Cricketer's Diary").

Has cricket come to a standstill in England? Are we entering upon a path which will surely in the long run be found to have been leading us downhill? Or have we, as it were, merely paused to take breath prior to recommencing our journey upwards? These questions are suggested by the position in which we find ourselves to day.

Forty years ago, before Test matches were ever dreamt of, it could be safely claimed that in the matter of cricket we were several heads and shoulders in front of any possible rivals, that we not only possessed the much-talked-of "two-Power standard," and a goodly percentage to spare, but were prepared to lay long odds on our ability to "take on" any combination, possible or impossible, of the cricket talent of the rest of the inhabited world. But in these latter years a marked change has come over the scene. Two years ago, on our own grounds and under climatic conditions singularly unfavourable to our visitors, we really managed to hold our own with the South Africans. And the present season finds us in a state of nervous trepidation as to the prospects of success in our forthcoming encounters with Australia.

In the imaginary lists of a representative English eleven supplied by gentlemen who have time to waste in this direction the same names occur over and over again with which the cricketing public has been familiar for at least a dozen years past, while the names of younger candidates for distinction have been rather hinted at than baldly suggested. Nor do we seem to reap much encouragement from studying the history of our last campaign in Australia, when our players were sent out to conquer and—left the "ashes" behind them. "They had abominably bad luck," someone will say. But good luck may almost be called an essential attribute of the successful cricketer as well as of the successful general. No matter how many chances a man may give in the course of a series of long innings—if he is in the habit of winning matches for his side he must be written down a good cricketer. *Per contra*, no matter how perfect the style of the man who continually fails to score—we cannot afford to keep him in the eleven in the bare hope that his lack will turn.

HOLDING TO THE VETERANS.

While the Australians are introducing to us several young players who are visiting England for the first time in their career, we seem likely to be reduced to the necessity of marshalling to oppose them the same old gang who have done yeoman service for many years past. Mr. MacLaren, Hayward, Fry, Hirst, Tyldesley, these are great names to conjure with, but we cannot really expect to continue to conjure with them *ad infinitum*. Thirty years ago that prophet would have been laughed to scorn who ventured to suggest that a day would come when England would be represented in a Test match by an eleven whose ages averaged more than thirty years. To-day, on the other hand, Lord Hawke and his colleagues would be taken to task by every sporting authority if in their selection they presumed to ignore the claims of at least half a dozen, and indeed it may run to half a score, veterans—we must not call them *emeriti* exactly, as some of them have even thus early in the season proved their vitality—and to entrust the fortunes of English cricket to comparatively untried hands.

And yet—"if this be treason, make the most of it"—in fear and trepidation we make the confession that some of us are growing a little weary of watching the same old faces and—barring a little loss of elasticity—the same old figures in the cricket field. There must come an end to it some day. Mr. Fry, Hirst, Hayward, and Co. are neither immortal—nor even likely to be endowed with the gift of perennial juvenility. As batsmen doubtless still admirable; as a bowler, *on his day*, one of them still unsurpassable. Yet hardly so lissome in the field as those ideal fielding sides which in the early 'seventies we used to see representing the universities. It is the habit in the Army—a pernicious habit, we grant, when too rigidly insisted upon—to shelve our colonels at an age when they may be said to have won their own in a hard day's work.

"Why should they shunt a man like you?" we once asked a colonel who was unusually active for his years.

"Must make room for the young 'uns," was the laconic answer.

THE SEDATE CRICKET OF TO-DAY.

Is it because we are chary of giving offence to the public or to the individual that in cricket we pin all our confidence on the old stagers and call "Crispinus" to our rescue year after year? Or is it a fact that we really have no young cricketers who are even comparatively reliable? If the latter be the case, then we are in a bad way indeed. We have no desire to trespass, within the province of the chosen "triumvirs," who know a good deal more about cricket than either the public or ourselves are likely to be able to teach them. But at least we may plead guilty to a longing to see, in what may be called by comparison an "off-year," a Test match between English cricketers "under thirty and over thirty." If such a match were played, under the conditions under which cricket was originally meant to be played—i.e., in hot weather and on a boundless ground—we would lay our last dollar upon the "young 'uns." As first class cricket is played to-day, soberly, sedately—we might use even stronger terms—with long pauses and frequent intervals, the older brigade would doubtless start hot favourites. Yet even so we might be put on the right track to discover what force in the way of rising talent we have in reserve for the not very far distant day when the claims of Anno Domini can no longer be ignored and the present kings of the game are relegated to a back seat.

Freely admitting that in this twentieth century cricket nerve is a more important attribute of the first-class player than agility, and steadiness than brilliancy, and fully recognising that the young cricketer requires to be tested in the cockpit before we can stamp him with the hall-mark and label him as worthy to represent the old country, we feel that at present we are in danger of being found taking the same old pitchers to the fountain too often, and, in our anxiety for present success, to be losing sight of future contingencies. The tradesman who contains to rely on his old customers only and never seeks to extend his business is hardly likely to make a fortune in these days of keen competition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer who wins his balance by piling fresh loads upon the shoulders of that patient beast of burden the income-tax payer, and never goes afield to tap new sources of revenue, can hardly be credited with success.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crême Charmante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents. [453

DISASTROUS FATE OF POLITICAL MISSION IN NIGERIA.

OFFICER AND PARTY AMBUSHED.

From Nigeria comes news of a disaster which reminds the public at home in vivid fashion of the perils that beset the pioneers of Empire—perils quick with romance that often becomes tragedy. In this case a message from Zungeru (via Lagos), summarised by Reuter recently states that Lieut D. A. Varrenen, whilst proceeding to Gussoro Wagan, a Guari town about fifty miles to the north-east of Zungeru, with three Europeans and 35 native police, to instal a chief was ambused on May 6. The Lieutenant, the chief, and eleven police were killed. Major Williams has been sent to Kuta, with a large force. The rising, says Reuter, is of a local character. An official telegram from Sir William Wallace, Resident-General in Northern Nigeria, confirms the above. The scene of the attack, the native village of Gussoro, is situated on the Kaduna river, in the Guari district. The party does not appear to have been a military force, but merely police who were escorting Lieut. Varrenen and the new chief who was to be installed. The other Europeans besides the resident were probably police or political officers.

LIEUT. VARRENEN.

The Guari people are described as difficult and truculent, and it is supposed that, as often happens, they were hostile to the new chief, presumably a Government nominee, who was to be installed probably on account of the removal of his predecessor for some offence. Kuta, a somewhat larger town, to which Major Williams has been despatched from Zungeru with a large force, is some two days' march from the capital, and close to the scene of the ambush. There is ample force on the spot to restore order, and it is stated that there is no probability of the trouble spreading. That no hostility was expected is evident by the fact that there were no military officers with Lieutenant Varrenen's party.

Lieut Donald Adrian Varrenen, formerly of the Manchester Regiment, was one of the 78 assistant residents who are employed in Northern Nigeria, where he was appointed in 1906. He served through the South African war, being present at the operations in Natal, to July, 1900, and afterwards in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony to May, 1902. He received the Queen's and the King's medals with three and two clasps respectively, and was appointed to the Reserve of Officers in 1905.

HOME OF CANNIBALS.

Nigeria is at once one of the most valuable and turbulent of British possessions in West Equatorial Africa. Its area is from 400,000 to 500,000 square miles, and it has a population roughly estimated at between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000. It was constituted a British Protectorate on January 1, 1900, and Lagos, practically the chief town, was added in 1906. The district was taken over from the Royal Niger Company and the Niger Coast Protectorate, and it extends from the Gulf of Guinea as far as Lake Chad. The whole area is situated in the earth's region of greatest heat, and it abounds in swamps and forests, and few Europeans can live anywhere in the interior, though in the north it is comparatively healthy. From a commercial point of view the district is immensely valuable. In the north there are great agricultural resources. The products there comprise cotton, indigo, hides, rubber, ivory, and minerals (silver, tin, and lead). In the south the chief products are palm oil and kernels, rubber, ivory, indigo, gums, coffee, and hides. The principal imports are cotton and spirits. The natives in the north are fairly civilised and industrious. They belong to the Haussa race, which form the best part of the population, and from which the British native force of 3,000 men is recruited. Coming towards the south and in the great forests cannibalism is largely practised. The last disaster to a British column was in Northern Nigeria, when a force was attacked, and Captain D. S. P. O'Riordan and Mr. C. Amyatt Burney, District Superintendent of Police, were killed, and the greater part of their men cut up by a horde of savages. Only 25 men out of 52 succeeded in escaping. At the time they were in the heart of a cannibal district, and were ambushed in much the same way as in the present case.

DEATH OF DR. EVERETT HALE.

A telegram to the Manila papers announces the death of the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States Senate.

The death of Dr. Hale, says the *Cablenews*, takes another venerable figure from that renowned coterie of New England authors whose genius laid the foundations of American literature. He was the associate and intimate of Longfellow, Lowell, Holmes, Emerson, Hoar and the rest of them. But few of that remarkable brood and those whom they attracted from other parts of the Union now remain. Perhaps W. D. Howells is the most notable example of the latter. Edmund Clarence Stedman died last year and Thomas Bailey Aldrich in 1909.

Edward Everett Hale was born in 1822 of the stock that produced Nathan Hale, hanged as a spy in the revolution, who is credited with the patriotic saying that his only regret was that he had but one life to give for his country. Throughout his long career as author, clergyman and philanthropist the late Chaplain Hale sturdily lived the words of his dying namesake.

He was educated in his native city, Boston, beginning with the celebrated Latin School. He graduated from Harvard in 1839 and forty years later received an honorary degree from that institution. Hale began his ministry as a Unitarian pastor in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1846. After four years in his first pastorate he removed to Boston and has since been interested in all the philanthropic movements of that city and of the nation at large. Since 1856 Dr. Hale has been pastor of the South Congregational (now Unitarian) Church of Boston.

One biographer says a collected edition of his works in 10 volumes was completed in 1901, but it represents only a small portion of his literary work. He contributed voluminously to magazines and newspapers and edited several of them, for example: the *Christian*. Death found him in the harness which he had worn so long and creditably for his countrymen. With Dr. Hale and his school is passing not only what is best in American literature so far but also the best type so far of America's notable men.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

The International Cotton Congress concluded its meeting at Milan on the 19th ult with Senhor Magalhaes (Portugal) in the Chair. After a discussion of trade depression it was unanimously resolved "That, as in all countries the the cotton industry is in a very depressed condition owing to over production and the manipulation of the raw material, the affiliated associations be recommended to take immediate steps for the commencement of organised short-time working."

Herr B. W. Ter Kuile (Holland) urged that short time would be of no benefit unless reckless mill building in England was stopped.

Mr. J. B. Tattersall (England) said that nine-tenths of the English spinners objected to excessive mill building and were seeking an amendment of the Liability Acts. Owners of new mills recognised that they had made a mistake and at any rate they had joined the Federation while some of the older firms remained outside.

Mr. J. Nuttall (England) said that without short time spinners were in danger of bleeding to death.

Mr. C. W. Macara (England) pointed out that as England and her dependencies consumed only a quarter of the world's cotton crop she must have the co-operation of other countries in the short time movement. Alone no nation could combat the forces arrayed against it.

It was resolved that the International Committee be urged to consider the advisability of forming an International Contract form and the establishment of an International Arbitration Committee for settling international disputes arising out of such contracts without having recourse to law.

Mr. H. W. Macalister (England) reported upon the huge savings which would be effected by the better handling and marketing of American cotton. On the bales imported by Europe he calculated that each year a saving could be effected of over £3,000,000 by the ginning and pressing being done in one operation by improved baling, by decreasing the the cost of carriage and insurance, and by the purchase of the cotton on the net weight basis as approved by the Liverpool Cotton Association.

An invitation to hold the next Congress in Belgium was accepted.

SIR PATRICK MANSON ON TROPICAL DISEASES.

At the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women Sir Patrick Manson began a course of lectures on "Tropical Diseases." He said that at first sight it seemed singular that diseases caused by germs should be more or less capriciously distributed over the earth, that different diseases should be prevalent in tropical Africa and in temperate climes, and this fact was difficult to reconcile with the bacterial theory, since the fluids of the body of different races, regarded as culture media, were practically the same. The explanation of the anomaly became evident when it was found that tropical diseases were protozoan. A bacterial disease, the germ of which had not to undergo necessary changes in a host, could exist anywhere; but the circumstances that a medium was required for the preservation of the organism of the disease in the process of its transmission, from person to person, and that the existence of this medium required certain conditions, accounted for the apparently capricious distribution. The principle underlying tropical medicine, therefore, was that not the human body, not the existence of the parasite in the body, but the host regulated the transmission of tropical diseases. The social condition of the people was a potent influence in the distribution of tropical disease. Diseases like cholera were particularly fostered, though not caused, by the insanitary conditions in which tropical residents often found themselves, and hence certain diseases, though not properly tropical, were almost confined to tropical countries. Large sections of the Tropics had long been isolated, and certain diseases had been confined to them. But now the world was overrun by tourists and travellers, and civilizing agencies, and in consequence diseases such as sleeping sickness which were long limited to narrow areas were gradually spreading. It was very important for practical sanitarians and administrators to guard against the unnecessary admission of noxious agencies, and that question would bulk more largely in the future than it did at present.

INSURANCE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £18,114,624.

Authorised Capital ...	£3,000,000		
Subscribed Capital ...	2,750,000		
Paid-up Capital	687,500	0	0
II. Fire Funds	3,065,374	15	7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. [1019

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

35

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

35

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed AT THEIR RISK into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 A.M.

No claims will be recognized if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1909. [830

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRASILIA"

Captain Jäger, having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1909. [840

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"MATOPPO,"

Captain Dormand, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

In consequence of the steamer having grounded in the Suez Canal Consignees must sign a General Average Bond before bills of Lading can be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909. [852

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS,

NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK,"

A.1, A.B.C., and Engineering Code Used

NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length ...	722 feet
Length on Blocks ...	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top ...	96½ "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ...	88½ "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	34½ "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length ...	523 feet.
Length on Blocks ...	513 "
Width of Entrance on Top ...	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ...	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	6½ "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length ...	371 feet
Length on Blocks ...	350 "
Width of Entrance on Top ...	66 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ...	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIALS is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice. [805

ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

五十年中英曆

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1864 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 76TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 78TH CYCLE.

PRICE $2 CASH.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

GLENOGLE, British str., 2,399, W. N. Paddle, 15th June—Singapore 10th June, General—Chinese.

HAIMUN, British str., 636, J. W. Evans, 15th June—Swatow 14th June, General—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

HANOI, French str., 742, J. Pannier, 15th June—Haiphong, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Q. C. Wan 14th June, General—A. R. Marty & Co.

HELENE, German str., 774, Jessen, 15th June—Tourane 8th June, General—Jebsen & Co.

JAPAN, British schooner 3,806, J. G. Olifent, 15th June—Calcutta via Straits 30th May, General—David Sassoon & Co.

MALTA, British schooner 6,063, G. M. Montford, R.N.R., 15th June—London 8th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

POONA, British str., 4,878, A. F. Vine, R.N.R., 15th June—Shanghai 12th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

TRIUMPH, German str., 769, Hansen, 15th June—Tourane 10th June, General—Jebsen & Co.

TUNGSHING, British str., 1,173, W. Stalker, 14th June—Wuhu and Chinkiang 6th June, Rice and Groundnut—Chinese.

YETOROFU MARU, Japanese str., 3,057, K. Seyeda, 15th June—Bombay via Singapore 8th June, Timber and Cotton Bales—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YORCK, German str., 5,000, J. Randermann, 15th June—Singapore 11th June, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
15th June.

Fuko Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
Kweichow, British str., for Swatow.
Tungshing, British str., for Canton.
Wingsang, British str., for Shanghai.
Yetorofu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

DEPARTURES.

15th June.

ANTENOR, British str., for Saigon.
CHANGSHA, British str., for Sydney.
CHINHUA, British str., for Canton.
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
KAIFONG, British str., for Cebu.
KWEIYANG, British str., for Canton.
MATHILDE, German str., for Hoihow.
MATOPPO, British str., for Shanghai.
MICHAEL JEBSEN, German str., for Hoihow.
MONGOLIA, American str., for Shanghai.
SINGAN, British str., for Haiphong.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Japan* reports: Light Southerly winds and fine clear weather with smooth sea from Singapore to port.

The British str. *Tungshing* reports: Fine weather in Yangste, light monsoon and foggy weather to Heichans, moderate monsoon to Hongkong.

The British str. *Glenogle* reports: Between Horsburg and Singapore rescued the crew (6) of a wrecked Chinese junk and brought same to Hongkong. Moderate S.W. monsoon from Horsburg to Paracels, from Paracels to Gap rock light S.S.W. wind and showery sea slight.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 15th.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—

KOWLOON DOCK.—*Chau Po, Daijin Maru, Tenyo Maru, Tai On.*

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—

TAIKOO DOCK—*Maple Leaf, Taming, Anhui.*

VESSELS PASSED ANJER.

May 22, British str. *Rajput*, Morgan, May 14, from Colombo for Tegal.

May 22, German str. *Elbing*, Leibfarth, May 24, from Batavia for Padong.

May 26, Dutch str. *Kawi*, Bagehus, May 26, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

May 28, Dutch str. *Tjibanan*, Le Clerg, April 24, from Rotterdam for Batavia.

May 29, British str. *Trocas*, from Bombay.

May 29, British str. *Ching Wo*, Maclean, April 24, from Liverpool for Batavia.

May 29, British str. *Clan Macalister*, Green, from Bangkok for Anjer f.o. o.f. Tandjongpriok.

May 29, British str. *Orange Branch*, from Singapore.

May 30, German str. *Magdeburg*, Helling, April 20, from Amsterdam for Batavia.

May 31, Dutch str. *Bogor*, Zeilinga, April 17, from Rotterdam for Batavia.

May 31, British str. *Islander*, Wright, May 29, from Singapore for Christmas Island.

June 1, Dutch str. *Ambon*, Beemon, April 17, from Hamburg for Batavia.

June 3, British str. *Clan Murray*, from Table Bay.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRANI" ... On 16th June.
to be followed by
S.S. "ST. PATRICK" About 13th July.

For Freight and further information apply to—

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [777

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR EUROPE.

THE I.G.M. Steamship,

"LUETZOW,"

Capt. C. Dewers, will leave on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [5

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Jäger	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd July.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Swed. str.	—		MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ISTRIA	Ger. str.	k.w.		HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	POONA	Brit. str.	—	A. F. Vine, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SYDNEY	Fr. str.	—	Rebufat	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 22nd inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN, &c.	NIPPON	Swed. str.	—		MELCHERS & Co.	On 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Geo. Andersons	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Porzelius	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at D'light.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON, & ANTWERP, &c.	HIRANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 30th inst.
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, &c., VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	MANSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st July, at Noon.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	LUETZOW	Ger. str.	—	C. Dewers	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FERDINAND	Aus. str.	—	Nitsche	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 26th inst., P.M.
NEW YORK	PATHAN	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LD.	On 22nd inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRANI	Brit. str.	—		DODWELL & Co., LTD.	To-day.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPRESS OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co	On 3rd July, at 6 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	1 m.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co	On 14th July, at Noon.
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 3rd July.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	OCEANO	Brit. str.	—	F. W. Davis	DODWELL & Co., LTD.	On 1st July.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	SHINANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG &c.	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	F. Iseki	MELCHERS & Co.	On 18th inst., at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, &c.	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	P. T. Helms	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Mathieson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th July, at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. Dawson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Aug., at Noon.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & Co.	About 26th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. Keith	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at Noon.
JAPAN	TJIKINI	Dut. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Dan. str.	—		MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of June.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MALTA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI, KOBE, &c.	YORCK	Ger. str.	1 m.	J. Randermann	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WAISHING	Brit. str.	—	Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PERSIA	Aus. str.	—	Bartole	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 18th inst., P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	J. G. Olifent	DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 20th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YETOROFU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ARMAND BEHIE	Fren. str.	—	Lafont	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 21st inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	CHOSHUN MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Sachs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	Brit. str.	—	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Frazier	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	1 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst., at D'light
SHANGHAI	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd July.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 3rd July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	TJIPANAS	Dut. str.	—	Pandt	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	DAIJIN MARU	Brit. str.	—	Y. Kaburaki	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Sugi	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW AMOY & ANPING	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	Dowson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
AMOY, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW	HAIYANG	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	On 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	YUNSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN TOMES & Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	Weigall	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	YEDOSHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Bell	JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	AMARA	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	—	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	TJILATJAP	Dut. str.	—	P. J. van Emmerick	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE & TACOMA

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
OCEANO	4,657	F. W. Davis	On 1st July.
KUMERIC	6,232	J. Mathee	On 29th July.
AYMERIC	4,363	J. Boyd	On 26th August.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1909. 8

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, NAGASAKI KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"YORCK" Capt. J. RANDERMANN	Wed'day, 16th June at 4 P.M.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	"LUETZOW" Capt. C. DEWERS	Friday, 18th June, at 10 A.M.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. F. ISEKE	Friday, 18th June, at 10 A.M.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. LENZ	About Saturday 26th June.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. 5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of

12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 3rd July.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRI., 30th July.
"MONTEAGLE" WED'DAY, 14th July.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SAT., 24th July.	"ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 20th Aug.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SAT., 14th Aug.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRI., 10th Sept.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SAT., 4th Sept.	"ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 1st Oct.

"Empress" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 5 P.M.
"Monteagle" " " at 12 NOON.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ..... via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10
" " Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class Railway ... " £43 " " £45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

7

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"ARMAND BEHIE" Capt. Lafont	About 21st June.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"SYDNEY" Capt. Rebufat	On 22nd June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"CALEDONIEN" Capt. Bruno	On 5th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelin	On 6th July, 1 P.M.

Transhipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levante, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, AGENT.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. Queen's Building. 2

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA,"

Captain Bartole, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 18th inst., P.M.

This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light, carries a doctor and stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princes' Building.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1909. [3

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at NOON.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
(Occupying 24 Days).

Steamers leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea), Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Return tickets are available by the Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamers. Fare for round trip $120.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909. [344

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "PATHAN"... ... On 22nd June.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [699

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [820

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 26th June, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "CHINA," 8,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "HIMALAYA" due in London on the 8th August, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1909. [1

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT),
Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS to RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"E. FRANZ FERDINAND,"

Captain E. Nitsche, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 26th inst., P.M.

This Steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor and stewardess.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents.
Princes' Buildings.

Hongkong 2nd June, 1909. [3

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	POONA ..... Capt. A. R. Vine, R.N.R.	NOON, 16th June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MALTA ..... Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	NOON, 16th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE ..... Capt. O. Jones, R.N.R.	About 24th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	*DEVANHA* ..... Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	Noon, 26th June	*See Special Advertisement.*

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909. [1

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 16th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 17th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 20th June, D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 22nd June, 3 P.M.
AMOY, CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th June 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, D'light
SAMARANG and SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH	"TAIYUAN"	On 19th July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE

EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE INCLUDING WINES $45 SINGLE and $80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909 11

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING.
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	WED'DAY, 16th June, at 2 P.M.
"HAIYANG" Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 18th June, at 2 P.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [10

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wed'day, 16th June, 3 P.M.
SAMARANG & SOURABAYA	"AMARA"	Thursday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
‡ SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
† SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Friday, 18th June, Noon.
* MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 18th June, 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Saturday, 19th June, Noon.
† SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Sunday 20th June, D'light.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th June, 4 P.M
*†SH'HAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 3rd July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a to stay 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang Telephone No. 61.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawao Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909. [16

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
* TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	THURSDAY, 17th June, at 5 P.M.
†* SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 10 A.M.
† TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY & ANPING	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	WED'DAY, 23rd June, at 10 AM.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitteed throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1 Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. T. ARIMA, Manager. [13

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI,

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC Co., Ld

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"NIPPON"	23rd June.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	5th July.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERBURG	"SIAM"	Middle of July.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1909. 6

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	SADO MARU Capt. Geo. Andersen,	6500	WED'DAY, 23rd June, at Daylight
	BINGO MARU Capt. A. Christiansen,	6500	WED'DAY, 7th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	§*SHINANO MARU Capt. K. Kawara,	6580	TUESDAY, 22nd June, at 4 P.M.
	§ TANGO MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa,	8000	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Mathieson,	6000	FRIDAY, 9th July, at Noon.
	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine,	5000	FRIDAY, 6th Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	‡ YEBOSHI MARU Capt. B. Kon,	4500	THURSDAY, 17th June.
NAGAGAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. E. Moses	9000	THURSDAY, 17th June, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	‡ YETOROFU MARU Capt. K. Soyeda,	4500	THURSDAY, 17th June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. A. Keith,	6500	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 5 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine,	5000	WED'DAY, 7th July, at Noon.

* Omitting Shanghai.
§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s NEWLY BUILT 9000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

HIRANO MARU - - (Capt. H. FRASER) - - About Wed. 30th June
KAMO MARU - - - (Capt. T. L. SOMMER) - About Wed. 28th July.
MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. E. MOSES) - About Wed. 25th August.
ATSUTA MARU - - (Capt. WM. THOMPSEN) - About Wed. 22nd Sept.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

CHEAPEST ROUND TRIPS

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 31st August, 1909.
SPECIAL EXCURSION (1ST & 2ND CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 4 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	$120	$110	$100	$90
2ND "	$ 80	$ 70	$ 60	$50

Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

For further particulars apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1909. [15-93

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO ...	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 19th June, Noon.
RUBI ...	2540	R. W. Almond.	Manila	On 26th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909. [14

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediteranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:
S.S. SEGOVIA ... ... 22nd June
S.S. SLAVONIA ... ... 2nd July
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ .. 10th July
S.S. ANDALUSIA ... ... 18th July
S.S. SAXONIA ... ... 28th July.
S.S. DORTMUND ... ... 10th Aug.
S.S. SPEZIA ... ... 18th Aug.
S.S. JLLYRIA ... ... 28th Aug.
S.S. AMBRIA ... ... 31st Aug.

HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 21st June
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SILVIA ... ... 28th June
FOR ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SITHONIA... ... ... 1st July
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. ISTRIA ... ... 9th July
FOR MARSEILLES, BREMEN & HAMBURG:
S.S. SCANDIA ... ... 12th July
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. BRASILIA ... ... 22nd July

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1909. 12

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILATJAP..	JAPAN	Second half of June	JAVA	Second half of June
TJIMAHI ...	JAVA	First half of July	SHANGHAI	First half of July
TJILIWONG	JAPAN	First half of July	JAVA	First half of July
TJIBODAS .	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor. Telephone No. 375.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1909. [18

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

S.S. MANSHU MARU	5000 tons gross	Sail July 1st, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6000 " "	" Aug. 30th, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6000 " "	" Oct. 26th, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU	5000 " "	" Dec. 10th, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSDA, Manager.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [462

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

INAUGURATION OF NEW TRANS-PACIFIC LINE.

Regular Service, Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, also to the Principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Proposed Sailings from HONGKONG for TACOMA via SHANGHAI and JAPAN,
(Intermediate Ports of Call:
Regular—SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
Occasional—MANILA, KEELUNG, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, SEATTLE and VICTORIA, B.C.)

(*Subject to Alteration*)

Newly Built Steamers	Tons (gross reg.)	Captain	Sailing Date.
"TACOMA MARU"	6,176	———	On Saturday, 3rd July
"SEATTLE MARU"	(already launched) 4 other new sister ships to follow		

The steamers have fair speed. Special up-to-date appliances for cargo working, and best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated amidship. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Electric lighted and Steam heated.

For further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [810

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Hongkong, 4th August, 1898. [9

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☞ Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

☞ The Public are informed that mails to CHINA VIA SIBERIA are despatched from the LONDON General Post Office on Wednesday and Friday afternoons and Saturday evenings. No supplementary mails will be forwarded.

☞ Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

19th June	... ...	at 8.30 p.m.
24th „	... ...	at 1.00 p.m.
26th „	... ...	at 8.30 p.m.
30th „	... ...	at 8.30 p.m.
3rd July	... ...	at 8.30 p.m.

The *Armand Behic*, with the French Mail of the 21st ultimo left Singapore on Monday, the 14th inst. at 4 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Monday the 21st inst. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 17th April.

FOR	PER	DATE
Amoy	*Glenogle*	Wednesday 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	*Malta*	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	*Poona*	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Portland	*Henrik Ibsen*	Wednesday 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Taingtau and Vladivostock	*Ascania*	Wednesday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	*Haimun*	Wednesday, 16th, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Wednesday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	*Yetorofu Maru*	Wednesday, 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	*Kaisang*	Wednesday 16th 2.00 P.M.
Manila	*Taming*	Wednesday 16th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	*Indrani*	Wednesday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	*Daijin Maru*	Thursday 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Macao	*Sui Tai*	Thursday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	*Amara*	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Sandakan	*Mausang*	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Kuchinotsu, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Tacoma, Vancouver and Seattle	*Teucer*	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	*Chinhua*	Thursday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Herbertshohe, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	*Prinz Waldemar*	Friday, 18th, 3.00 A.M.

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COMMERCIAL.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 15th.

ON LONDON:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9⅞
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9⅞
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 7/16
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 7/16
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 11/16
ON PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	224
Credits, at 4 months' sight	228
ON GERMANY:—	
On demand	181
ON NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43⅝
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44½
ON BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133½
Bank, on demand	133⅝
ON CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	133½
Bank, on demand	133⅝
ON SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74½
Private, 30 days' sight	75⅝
ON YOKOHAMA:—On demand	86½
ON MANILA:—On demand—Pesos	87½
ON SINGAPORE:—On demand	76
ON BATAVIA:—On demand	106⅝
ON HAIPHONG:—On demand	8⅜ % pm.
ON SAIGON:—On demand	8⅜ % pm.
ON BANGKOK:—On demand	84⅝
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	$57.90
BAR SILVER, per oz.	24 1/16

OPIUM.

June 15th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	$1,100/1,150	per picul.
Malwa Old	$1,160/1,200	„
Malwa Older	$1,210/1,250	„
Malwa V. Old	$1,260/1,320	„
Persian fine quality	$1,050/1,090	„
Persian extra fine	$900/955	„
Patna New	$997½	per chest.
Patna Old	—	„
Benares New	$1,010	„
Benares Old	—	„

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Luetzow* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 13th inst. at 2 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Sydney on the 3rd inst. at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Korea* from San Francisco sails from Yokohama on the 8th instant, and is due to arrive at this port on the 19th instant.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Armand Behic* with the French Mail of the 23rd ult., and mails from London of the 22nd ult., left Singapore on Monday the 14th inst. at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday morning the 21st inst., and will leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver a.m. on Thursday the 3rd instant for Hongkong via the usual Ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Persia* left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant a.m., and is due here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Mishima Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 11th instant, and is expected here to-day p.m.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Hangchow* left Chinkiang on the 11th inst., and is due here to-day.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Linan* left Shanghai on the 13th inst., and is due here to-day.

The Bank Line str. *Gymeric* sailed from Yokohama to Hongkong via Kobe, Moji and Manila on the 5th instant.

The Mexican & Oriental S.S. Line Ltd.'s str. *Erroll* sailed from Saline Cruz on the 24th ult. for Japan and Hongkong.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern* left Sydney on the 5th inst. via Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila.

The Bank Line str. *Kumeric* sailed from Seattle to Hongkong via Japan and Manila on the 3rd instant.

The N.Y.K. str. *Sado Maru* (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 12th instant, and is expected here on the 21st instant.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yeboehi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port on the 10th inst., and is expected here on the 26th inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Glenogle*, from Singapore Mr. Wakefield and son.

Per *Haimun*, from Swatow, Messrs G. Grant and J. Jones.

Per *Japan*, from Calcutta, &c., Lt. A. Creery, Messrs MacMillan, Ch. A. Taken and A. W. Baumgarten.

Per *Malta*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr and Mrs G. W. Grossitt and infant, Mr and Mrs H. Jackson, Mr and Mrs W. J. Williams, Mr and Mrs A. Brock and child, Mrs Heath, Lieut. St. Leith, Dr. F. X. Costell, Dr. A. H. Anderson, Sergt. Heath and Mr H. W. Smart; from Singapore, Lieut. D. W. D. Kimm; from London, for Shanghai, Mrs M. Lewis, Misses C. Lewis, N. Lewis and L. Hamilton, Messrs F. Stewart, D. McQuass, J. H. Backstell and J. T. Reid; from Port Said, for Kobe, Mr, Mrs, Miss and Master Delbourgo and 2 children, and Mr S. Trumere.

DEPARTED.

Per *Mongolia*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs Lee Parkinson, Lieut. and Mrs R. H. Harrell and infant, Mrs Mary H. Hennings, Mrs L. E. Thomas, Mrs H. J. Whitley, Mrs M. Lygren, Mrs C. E. Reid, Mrs Alice Payne, Mrs Bessie Dawson, Mrs G. T. Maloney, Mrs J. S. Van Buren and maid, Misses S. S. Scull, L. E. Kibbee and F. E. Levenson, Major L. H. Moses, Commander J. A. Dougherty, U.S.N., Chief Carpenter Edw. W. Smith, U.S.N., Captains S. Heintzelman, J. E. Woodward and G. Martin, Doctors Wm. Quinn, Wolf, Koerner and A. B. de Lemos, Messrs F. A. Gelathorpse, J. R. Jamison, E. Levenson, G. D. Beebe, F. S. Hendrick, Samuel F. Gaches, A. E. Chandler, G. Le Rolle, G. Soulie, J. Miller, J. D. White, F. B. Sinclair, E. A. Wakefield, M. E. Wakefield, A. W. Baumgarten and C. A. Flesken.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 16th to 22nd, 1909.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	16	m 7 35	6 8	m 1 14	2 7
		9 28 a	4 7	2 40 a	0 9
Thurs	17	m 8 10	7 3	m 1 46	2 9
		10 22 a	4 4	3 32 a	0 5
Fri.	18	m 8 43	7 5	m 2 10	3 1
		11 14 a	4 2	4 4 a	0 3
Sat.	19	m 9 17	7 6	m 2 47	3 2
				4 46 a	0 2
Sun.	20	m 0 6	4 0	m 3 10	3 3
		m 9 52	7 8	5 20 a	0 4
Mon.	21	m 1 0	3 9	m 3 53	3 4
		m 10 28	7 3	6 16 a	0 6
Tues.	22	m 2 1	3 8	m 4 31	3 6
		m 11 5	6 9	7 24 a	1 0

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15TH, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$990, sales £92.5.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	$51, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	$10½, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$13½, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$7, sellers
	50,000	$1	$1	
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld.	200,000	$10	$10	$9½, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ld.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 121, buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$8½, sellers
International Cotton Manuf'ing Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 87.
Laou-Kung-Mow C. Spin.& Weav.Co.,Ld	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 108.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$16½, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	all	$59, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.	50,000	$50	all	$66, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	$63	$63	$9.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 82.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 102.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$9, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	£10	all	$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	$10	$10	$19, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	all	$71, (old) sel.
	8,000	$25		$38, sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	all	$155, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	$10	all	$25.
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$195, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	$100	$20	$110, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	$83.33	$25	$85½, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$345.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 105, buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$845.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$215.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$110, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.	150,000	$10	all	$9½, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$30, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 119.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	$50	$46.
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charb'ges du Tonkin	16,000	Frs. 250	all	$635, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld.	200,000	£1	18/10	$4, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	$10	all	$13½, buyers
	50,000	$10	$1	$1½.
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	$10	$10	$6, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$140.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$15, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	$50	$50	$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ld	30,000	$25	$25	$11, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	$50	all	$36.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$33, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	60,000	£5	all	$48½. $25½.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	62/6, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$26.
	10,000	$10	$5	$15½.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	$5	$5½, sellers
STORES AND DISPENSABLES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	$10	all	$12.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	$4, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	$10	$10	$32.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$8.75, sellers
Weissmann, Limited	175	$100	$100	$150, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	$10	$4	$13½
	100 f'ders	$10	$10	$300.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$11, buyers

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1896	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 % p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share-Brokers.*

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 15th.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.90	29.83
Temperature	87	86	87
Humidity	63	68	66
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW
„ Force	1	2	1
Weather	b	c	c
Rain	—	0.07	—

Highest open air Temperature on 14th.....89
Lowest open air Temperature on 14th.....80

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 22nd—*Mishima Maru.* 26th—*York, Benvorlich, Palma.* 29th—*Ambria, Awa Maru, Armand Behic, Glamorganshire, Konang Si, Orestes, Patroclus, Sikh.* June 2nd—*Cyrus, Dacre Castle, Indrawadi, Glenearn, Tycleus.* 5th—*Tranquebar, Indarshama, Prometheus, Sardinia, Slavonia, Carnarvonshire, Mochaon, Nubia, Silesia.* 9th—*Kleist, Yeddo, Benlarig.* 12th—*Derflinger, Jason, Tamba Maru.*

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 11th—*Norman Prince, Tonkin.*

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMARA, British str., 1,565, Matteck, 8th June — Saigon 2nd June, Coal — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANHUI, British str., 1,350, J. Meathrel, 9th June—Shanghai 6th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BANEI MARU, Japanese str., 2,368, J. Yamanaka, 12th June—Moji 6th June, Coal and Sulphuric acid—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

BELLEROPHON, British str., 5,726, T. Bartlett, 11th June—Kobe 5th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

BOURBON, French str., 998, Le Bail, 6th June —Saigon 2nd June, Rice—Chinese.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,120, W. Nielsen, 13th June—Bangkok 31st May via Hoihow 12th June, General—Order.

CHINHUA, British str., 1,348, A. Harris, 13th June—Shanghai 10th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOISANG, German str., 1,021, J. Brahn, 14th June—Bangkok 5th June, Rice & Timber —Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWTA, German str., 1,055, F. Schmitz, 11th June — Bangkok 3rd and Hoihow 10th June, Rice and Timber—N. D. L.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 9 0, F. Kaburaki, 9th June—Swatow 7th June, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

FUDO MARU, Japanese str., 1,234, Gode, 8th June—Wakamatsu 2nd June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FUKURA MARU, Jap. str., 1,960, S. Kumawaki, 12th June Moji 6th June, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

HENRIK IBSEN, Norwegain str., 2,959, M. B. Spandwitz, 9th June, Newcastle, N.S.W. 19th May, Water Ballast—Order.

ITHAKA, German str., 2,268, W. Vogeler, 10th June—Hankow 3rd June, Rails—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

KUEICHOW, British str., 1,215, G. Byers, 9th June—Tientsin and Chefoo 2nd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KUMSANG, British str., 2,078, E. G. Buller, 8th June Calcutta and Singapore 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KUTSANG, British str., 3,109, R. C. D. Bradley, 11th June—6th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGSE, British str., 1,205, Hards, 8th June —Wei-hai-wei 2nd June, Salt and General —Butterfield & Swire.

KWEIFANG, British str., 1,404, M. Dawson, 12th June—Newchwang 5th June, General —Butterfield & Swire.

INDRANI, British str., 3,225, M. Macfarlane, 14th June—Keelung 12th June, Tea, &c.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

LANDFAT SCHEIFF, German str., 1,612, A. Struve, 14th June—Haiphong 12th June, Rice—Siemssen & Co.

MANDAL, Norwegian str., 1,194, E. Excelsis, 9th June—Wuhu 3rd June, Rice—Wallem & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, G. S. Weigall, 5th June—Sandakan 31st May, Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MEEFOO, Chinese str., 1,334, L. McArthur, 12th June—Shanghai 8th June, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

NEUMANTIA, German str., 4,384, Fledtman, 14th June—Moji 8th June, Coal—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

PARLING, British str., 2,952, G. A. Rodway, 12th June—Liverpool via Colombo and Singapore 8th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PONGTONG, German str., 998, H. Oldsen, 11th June—Bangkok 2nd June, Rice—North German Lloyd.

PROTEUS, Norwegian str., 1,024, C. Möller, 11th June—Bangkok 2nd June, Rice—Anguard, Thoresen & Co.

SHANTUNG, British str., 1,835, Robinson, 9th June—Chinkiang 3rd June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SHINANO MARU, Jap. str., 6,387, K. Kawara, 13th June—Shanghai 10th June, General Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SPIR, Norwegian str., 870, W. Horn, 2nd June —Wuhu 30th May, Rice—Thoresen & Co.

SUEVIA, German str., 2,640, B. Selmer, 12th June—Hankow 5th June, General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

SUMATRA, German str., 520, C. Wanco, 22nd May—New Guinea 30th April, General—Melchers & Co.

TAIKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,234, Fukui, 14th June—Miike 8th June, Coal—Mitsui Busan Kaisha.

TAMING, British str., 1,250, A. Sommerville, 4th June—Manila 1st June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TELEMACHUS, British str., 1,340, Gillespie Edwards, 12th June—Saigon 8th June, General—Chinese.

TENYO MARU, Japanese str., 7,265, 9th June—San Francisco 13th May, Mails & General —Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

TEUCER, British str., 5,805, G. W. Parkinson, 10th June—Manila 8th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TSINTAU, German str., 2,750, Fr. Binking, 12th June—Bangkok 6th June, Rice and Salt—Butterfield & Swire.

WAISHING, British str., 1,170, W. F. Richard, 12th June—Chinkiang 7th June, General —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WINGSANG, British str., 1,425, J. Smith, 6th June—Chinkiang 1st June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WONGKOI, German str., 1,115, W. Reher, 11th June—Bangkok 2nd June, Rice and Sugar —Butterfield & Swire.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 14th June—Manila 11th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ZAFIRO, British str., 1,625, Rodger, 14th June —Manila 12th June, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ALCIDES, 4-Mast barque, 2,968, L. Smith, 1st May—Kobe 23rd April, General—Standard Oil Co.

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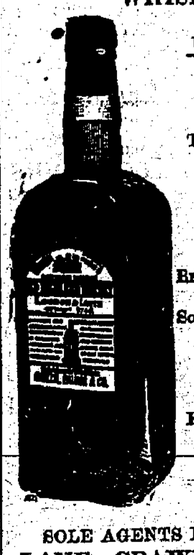

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